THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 974.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stansbury & Haydock, against John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,

For ready money, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 27th day of this month,

A HALF ACRE

5 **Lot of Land,**

With a two story House thereon,

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of said town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the said John Segar, to satisfy Stansbury & Haydock, one thousand and one dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum from the 27th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the costs of suit, together with the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commissioner.

February 3, 1802. 3w.

P. S. The Sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock.

RUNAWAY,

From the subscriber, on Friday last, a yellow man slave named

Anthony.

3 HE is about five feet eight inches high, twety five years old, has a remarkable thick black beard, had on when he went away a short blue coat, bordered with red, with a red cape; he also took with him a variety of other cloathing; was formerly the property of Mr. Henry Gerard Latus, at the Bowling-Green, where it is supposed he will attempt to go. He was born in Richmond county, and has acquaintances in Surry. Any person who will secure the above mentioned slave, or deliver him to me in this place, shall receive compensation adequate to the trouble, and all expences paid.

BEN: MOSBY.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1802. tf

OLD KNIGHT OF MALTA,

IMPORTED by General WASHINGTON, from the Island of Malta, and undoubtedly the finest Jack upon the Continent, will stand at the White House, in New Kent county, on the River Pamonkey, the seat of GEORGE WASHINGTON P. CUSTIS, Esq. and be let to mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the season, and half a dollar to the Groom, provided a sufficient subscription can be obtained by the first of March.

The merits of this animal are too well known to need any illustration. The advantage resulting from the use of Mules in an agricultural point of view, must be obvious to every person acquainted in that line. Subscriptions will be received (specifying the number of Mares or Jennetts) by Mr. WILLIAM BOOKER, Union Tavern, Richmond, and the subscriber.

WILLIAM STUART, *Agent for the Estate of*

4t GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

White-House, New-Kent, Feb. 2, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

At a low price, and immediate possession given to the purchaser, a very

Valuable Farm,

LYING on both sides of Swift Creek, in the county of Powhatan, about twenty miles from Manchester, containing 470 acres, with a large proportion of good meadow ground, the creek running near the middle of the tract more than a mile; on which is a well built Manufacturing Mill, in good repair on a never failing stream, with an excellent and permanent Stone Dam; situate in a fine wheat country, and in a good neighborhood for custom.

It is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the premises.

For terms apply to Col. Bernard Markham, near the town of Manchester, or to the subscriber, near the coal-pits, in the upper end of Chesterfield.

WM. FLEMING.

January 19, 1802. (ep4w)

THE General Assembly at their last session having passed "An Act to establish a Turnpike between the town of Manchester and Falling Creek on the Buckingham Road,"

Notice is hereby Given,

That a Book will be opened at Mr. *Zachariah Brooks*'s Tavern, in the town of Manchester, on Monday the first day of March next, at twelve o'clock, to receive Subscriptions. For information of those who may wish to subscribe, we have annexed the law establishing the same.

The Managers.

Manchester, February 6, 1802.

General Assembly begun and held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday, the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-sixth.

An ACT to establish a Turnpike between the town of Manchester and Falling Creek on the Buckingham Road.

(Passed January 20, 1802.)

WHEREAS the public road leading from the town of Manchester to Falling Creek is rendered impassable by reason of the great number of waggons which use the same; and the ordinary method of keeping it in repair as by law established, is not only ineffectual, but extremely burthensome to those employed thereon, and application has been made to the present General Assembly to incorporate a company and establish a Turnpike with certain tolls for keeping said road in good repair:

Be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to open books in the town of Manchester, under the management of Benjamin Hatcher, Henry L. Biscoe, Cornelius Buck, Henry Heth, Andrew Nicholson, William Robertson, and John Cunliff, for receiving and entering subscriptions to the amount of forty thousand dollars, for the said undertaking, which sum shall be divided into four hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and the subscriptions be made in person or by power of attorney in Virginia currency. The subscription books shall remain open until the first day of May next, at which time there shall be a general meeting of subscribers in the town of Manchester, of which meeting one month's notice shall be given in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, by the managers above named. If it shall appear at this meeting on examination of the books that one half of the capital sum above mentioned shall have been subscribed, then the said subscribers, their heirs or assigns, from the time of the said first meeting, shall be and they are hereby declared incorporated into a company by the name of the MANCHESTER TURNPIKE COMPANY, and may sue and be sued as such.

The subscribers or a majority of them who shall be present at this first meeting, shall elect five directors, who shall continue in office three years, but shall at any general meeting of the subscribers be wholly or in part removed by a vote of the majority of the members present. The directors thus chosen, shall have power to receive subscriptions for the residue of the share until the whole capital of forty thousand dollars shall be subscribed; to make contracts with any person or persons on behalf of the company, for clearing, opening and improving the road, and performing such other work respecting the same at they shall adjudge necessary and proper, from the Ferry landing in the town of Manchester, to Falling Creek on the Buckingham road; to require from subscribers from time to time such advance of money on their respective shares, as the wants of the company may demand, until the whole of their subscriptions shall be advanced; to call on any emergency a general meeting of the subscribers, giving one month's notice thereof in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond; to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers as may be necessary to sign and settle all accounts, and to transact all the business of the company during the intervals between the general meetings of the same. If any subscriber shall fail to pay the sum required of him by the directors or a majority of them within one month after the same shall have been advertised in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, it shall and may be lawful for the directors or a majority of them, to sell at public auction and convey to the purchaser, the share or shares of such subscriber or subscribers so failing or refusing, giving one month's notice in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, and after retaining the sum due and charges of the sale, out of the money produced thereby, to pay the overplus to the former owner, and if the same shall not produce the sum required to be advanced, with the incidental charges, then the directors may recover the balance by motion, within ten days notice before the court of that county of which he is an inhabitant; and any purchaser under a sale by the directors shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the original proprietor.

And whereas it may be necessary to straighten the road in some parts, and to purchase land adjoining the different toll gates for the purpose of erecting necessary buildings, it shall and may be lawful for the directors, or a majority of them, to purchase land from the proprietors, for the purposes above mentioned, and to receive conveyances in fee simple to them and their successors, for the benefit of the company. And in case any proprietor shall refuse to dispose of land for the said purposes, the directors shall be entitled on application to the county court of Chesterfield, to a writ of *ad quod damnum*, and on paying the value of the land and damages assessed by a jury impannelled under the said writ, be seized in fee simple of the said land for the use of the said company.

And for the purpose of making and keeping the said road in repair, the directors may cut and take from the lands of any person adjoining, such and so much timber, gravel, earth or stone, as may be necessary, the same being first viewed and valued by two honest house keepers, appointed and sworn for that purpose, by a justice of the peace. *Provided, always*, that the directors shall not take any timber, stone or earth from any lot within the town of Manchester, without permission from the owner thereof.

An annual meeting of the subscribers thereof shall be held in the town of Manchester, on the first Monday in December, to constitute which, the presence of proprietors having one hundred shares shall be necessary, and if a sufficient number do not attend on that day, the proprietors who do attend may adjourn from day to day until a general meeting shall be had. In counting all votes of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for each share as far as ten shares, and one vote for every five shares above ten held by him at the time, in the said company.

The directors shall render distinct accounts of their proceedings and disbursements of money to the annual meeting of the subscribers, and may by a majority of the members be continued in office or displaced.

So soon as the road shall be completed from the Ferry landing in the town of Manchester to Falling Creek, a majority of the subscribers, after leaving in the hands of their treasurer a sufficient sum for keeping the said road in good repair, shall annually order the nett profits from the tolls herein granted to be divided among the proprietors of the said company according to their respective shares, in consideration of the expences the proprietors will incur in opening, improving and repairing the said road.

The said road with all the tolls and profits shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares, and the same shall be deemed real estate, and be forever exempt from the payment of any tax, imposition or assessment whatever; and that it shall and may be lawful for the directors at all times and forever hereafter, to establish two toll gates, the one at the point of junction between the Falling Creek church road and the Buckingham road; the other at the point of junction between the Westham road and the said Buckingham road, and to receive tolls at the said gates according to the following rates, to-wit: On every loaded waggon and team say twenty-five cents; on every cart or tumbrel six cents per wheel; on all saddle horses and others not attached to carriages, three cents per horse; on all riding carriages, six cents per wheel.

The whole of the above tolls shall be paid by articles, entering the Turnpike at the Falling Creek and river road; one half of the above tolls on articles entering the Turnpike at the Falling Creek church road, and one third of the above tolls on articles entering the Turnpike at the Broad rock road.

Provided always, That returned waggons or carts having five hundred weight shall repass free, except coal waggons, which shall pay one half of the above tolls, whensoever the said road shall be made one half of the distance from the Ferry landing in the town of Manchester to Falling Creek; at least thirty feet wide, with a sufficient ditch on each side and well covered with gravel or stone so as to render the passing of waggons thereon as convenient as possible, without being paved, in the opinion of the county court of Chesterfield, and there entered of record, it shall and may be lawful for the said directors to receive one half of the tolls hereby allowed and granted and that on completing the remainder, to be adjudged and entered of record as aforesaid, full tolls and rates shall be paid.

In case of refusal or neglect to pay toll at the time of offering to pass, the collector may lawfully refuse a passage to any article subject to such toll, and if any article subject to the payment of such toll as aforesaid, shall pass without paying the same, the collector may prosecute and pursue the remedy given by law, to the owners of ferries, and by companies authorized by law to receive tolls.

And be it further enacted, That the said directors shall have like power as surveyors of roads, to call out the male tithables resident in the town of Manchester to work on so much of the road as passes through the town: *Provided*, that such tithables shall not be subject to work more than four days in the year.

If the said company shall not begin the work within two years after the said company shall be formed, or shall not complete the same within seven years thereafter, in the manner herein before directed, then shall the interests of the said company in the road and tolls aforesaid be forfeited and cease. That the tolls herein allowed shall be subject to the controul of the legislature at the end of two years after the completion of said road, or at any time thereafter, provided that they shall not be so reduced, as to make them nett less than *fifteen per centum per annum* nett profit on the sum actually expended in completing the said road, to be calculated from the periods of contribution by the stockholders. And the directors are hereby required to report to the Executive the amount of the capital expended in completing the said road whenever the same shall be finished.

Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the Manchester Turnpike Company to carry their Turnpike out of the main street thro' the town of Manchester, or to turn the same from Mayo's bridge, or to demand any toll from any carrier of the Public Mail.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the worshipful court of King William county, made on behalf of James Price, and Wm. Brooke, complainants, against Robert Price defendant, the tract of LAND, on which Mr. Robert Price now resides, in the said county, will be sold, at King William court house, on the 2nd day of March next, for ready money.—There is a convenient and large brick house with other necessery buildings on the said land, and it is supposed that the quantity of acres contained in the tract, is between 7 and 800. This situation is considered not only healthy, but elegant; and commands an extensive view, up and down the Mattapony River, on whose banks it lies. It abounds with wild fowl and forusses; is in the vicinity of good fisheries, and well supplied with oysters from York River. The soil is stiff and clayey and of middling quality. This seat is abuot 8 miles distant from King-William court house, and within two miles of Frayser's Ferry.

The Commissioners.

February 8, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, September 26th, 1801.

BETWEEN

William Ludwell Lee, administrator with the will annexed, of William Lee, deceased, Plaintiff,

AND

William Brown, surviving partner of the late house of Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, Sampson Mathews, Major Wilcox, and Richard Adams, William Fry, and Thomas Massie, executors of Thomas Adams, dec. and Cyrus Griffin and William Marshall, executors of William Griffin, deceased, Samuel Clarke, Jacob Kenny, and John Brokenbrough, administrator of James Edmundson, deceased, Thomas Pleasants, and Thomas F. Bates, under the firm of Pleasants & Bates, executors of Bennet Brown, deceased, James Calloway and Richard Crump, surviving partner of Trents, Crump and Bates, Defendants.

THE Defendant William Brown, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)

Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive proposals until the 13th instant, for furnishing at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, about

8,000 *Feet of Scantling*

of various dimensions, chiefly of Pine, a bill for which may be seen, and the time for furnishing made known on application to the subscriber.

JOHN CLARK.

Feb. 6th, 1802.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, January 18.

DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

CONTINUED.

Mr. WHITE of Delaware.—I shall be believed, Sir, when I assure you, that nothing short of the highest sense of duty, and the great responsibility of the seat I have the honor to hold, could enable me to overcome the extreme embarrassment I feel in rising to present my sentiments to the Senate on this the most important question ever before them. I presume not to think, after the superior eloquence and talents that have been here displayed, it will be in my power to cast on the subject a single additional ray of light; already, Sir, has it been exhausted, and were I to consult my own feelings only, I should not now have to trespass upon your patience, whilst in the execution of a sacred duty, I pass hastily over part of the same ground, that has before been trod by some of my honorable friends, making such additional remarks as might have escaped them. In the course of my observations, I shall confine myself to the same division of the question pursued by the honorable mover, and which it naturally presents.

1st, As to the expediency. 2dly, As to the constitutionality of the measure proposed in the resolution.

That some system of courts is necessary in our country for the execution of laws and the administration of justice, gentlemen most hostile to the present establishment will readily admit. It is acknowledged too on the other side of the house, that the expences of the present judiciary are unworthy your consideration; that it is one of the least evils attending it; but say gentlemen, it is upon too large a scale, it is useless, it is dangerous.

Sir, upon the original plan of the courts, it was found impossible that the six presiding judges traversing this extensive country, and holding their sessions in every state, could either do justice to the business, or at their advanced periods of life, withstand the fatigue of such severe and constant exercise, some alteration, some amendment of the system was found indispensible; the interest of the country demanded it of those in office, and it is for the execution of this duty, that their political memories are now so illiberally reviled. It is well known, Sir, that the United States are increasing in population, commerce and wealth, beyond any former example; that new subjects of litigation are every day finding their way into your courts, and short sighted indeed would have been the founders of the establishment now under consideration, had they confined their views to the present time. Previous to the passing of this law, no man who could avoid it, would commit his business to your courts, their arrangement amounted almost to a denial of justice; suitors preferred taking their chance in the state courts, to the delay and expence attendant upon the proceedings in those of the United States. The constant change of presiding judges at every succeeding court, totally unacquainted with what had been done by their predecessors, and introducing new rules of practice, together with the unavoidable shortness of the terms, hung up the business to the great inconvenience and injury of many suitors, and must in a short time have rendered that system not only useless, but even a nuisance to the country. People could not be expected to apply for justice to a bench where time was not given to administer it.

These, Sir, among many others, are some of the reasons why business had not been originated in your courts antecedent to the present law. These are the reasons, Sir, why their dockets are now so low; and permit me to say, that the extracts contained in this document, even supposing them correct, which happens to be far from the fact, prove nothing; they were taken at a time when the present courts had scarcely commenced their operations, immediately after the first circuit, when no gentleman will undertake to say, there had been any thing like an opportunity at a fair experiment of them. And now, Sir, before the people of the country have even become acquainted with the system, and before any man, unless by the power of inspiration, can judge of its utility, it is in a moment to be dashed to pieces. Why, I ask, this precipitance? Do gentlemen fear, that if the measure is delayed until another session, the experiment might render the system popular? And these hateful judges, for there is the rub, Sir; these hateful judges not be so safely got rid of. I hope gentlemen, at least for the present, will quiet their fears; they need not, I can assure them, apprehend any immediate danger from this mighty army of judicial veterans, so terrible in sound; they are now, I believe Sir, in winter quarters, and even if continued in service another year, could not totally ruin and enslave the country, or as has been indeed very feelingly expressed by the honorable gentleman from Georgia on my right, (general Jackson) lay our virtuous citizens in irons. The honorable gentleman from the same state on my left, (Mr. Baldwin) has been pleased to tell us, that the same justice was not to be expected from the courts of the United States, as from those of the individual states, because the judges of the former cannot have a sufficient knowledge of the usages and customs of the country, and their jurors not being of the vicinage, can know nothing of the parties or their suits. I admired much, Sir, the ingenuity and candor of that gentleman, but this was certainly among the least solid parts of his argument; unhappily the very reasons he adduced proved directly the opposite of what he wished. Judges, Sir, should be governed only by the law of the land; they carry it with them; they are its expositors, and are sworn to decide according to it; and have nothing to do with the usages and customs of the neighbourhoods where they may happen to sit. And I have always understood, that the greatest possible security for the impartiality of jurors, is their being entire strangers to the contending parties, and totally ignorant of their causes until empannelled to decide them; they then view nothing but the naked facts arising out of competent testimony, and are influenced only by law and justice. And such, Sir, is the frailty of our nature, that the best man in society may be acting under the influence of politics, friendship, passion, or prejudice, when he supposes himself governed by the purest motives. Well aware though as I am, Sir, that nothing short of the constitution itself, and I fear not even that will be sufficient to preserve the independence of the judiciary from this bold outset, I shall now proceed to the second division of the question.

I admit, Sir, that the law proposed in the resolution to be repealed, is capable of much amendment, and it has never been denied but that Congress had the power of altering it in any way, so as not to impair the independence of the judiciary, by touching the office or salaries of the judges; this cannot be done; the words of the constitution on the subject are as explicit and certain as language can be. By the 1st sect. of the 3d art. it is declared, that "the judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges *both* of the supreme and *inferior courts*, shall hold their offices during good behaviour." Does our language admit of words more positive than these, Sir? Not a letter nor even a comma is wanting to complete the meaning we assign to them; and I ask gentlemen to point out any other words that the framers of this instrument could have used, that would have been less equivocal, or that could import with more certainty the construction we now contend for; it has not yet been done, and I defy them to do it; and if a different construction can be given to these words, this written constitution is not worth a sous; it is to all useful purposes a mere chart-blanch upon which a legislative majority may write what they please.

In a preceding part of this constitution, power is given to Congress to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; by the act to which the resolution on your table refers, they did so, and in pursuance of that act, the president of the U. States issued commissions to certain gentlemen as judges, they accepted of those commissions, and at the moment of their becoming judges, the constitution attached to their offices, and guaranteed to them the same independence and permanency as judges of the supreme court; for it makes no distinction. "Judges both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour:" On the acceptance of their commissions, a complete contract was formed between them and the government; the constitution told them that the tenure of their offices should be their own good behaviour; the law told them, that for their services they should receive a certain sum annually; these were the terms, Sir, that tempted them to leave their other pursuits in life and carry into execution this contract; and it is a contract that no power on earth can dissolve, but by first altering this constitution in the manner it directs, or by violating it; and any law attempting its dissolution, operates retrospectively, is an ex post facto law, and in that respect too unconstitutional.

But, sir, in order to place beyond a question for ever the entire independence of the judiciary, the convention went still further, and in the same section, nay in the same sentence, for they followed the thing closely up, they declared, that these judges, viz. of the supreme & inferior courts "shall at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." And under the words of this constitution, we have just the same power to diminish their salaries whilst they continue in office, as we have to remove them from their offices and strip them of all salary, they hold their offices during good behaviour, and the full amount of their salaries whilst in office by the same strength and power of language; for can it be said sir, than the words, "shall not" are more prohibitory, that the word "shall" is mandatory? Certainly not. These latter words apply especially to congress: they must have been introduced for the express purpose of fixing and making the bounds of legislative authority towards the judiciary. And it would seem as if the wise framers of this instrument had feared, not, sir, that congress would ever presume themselves authorised absolutely to remove any judges from their offices without cause, as is contemplated in that resolution, for such an idea could never have entered their minds, after they had the moment before expressly declared, in so many words, that the judges both of the supreme and inferior courts should hold their offices during good behaviour, but that the aspiring pride and ambition of legislative power, in some unhappy moment of intemperance or party warmth, might attempt to impair the independence of the judiciary in another way, by assuming a discretionary power over the salary of judges, and thus rendering them dependent on legislative pleasure for a precarious support, make them servile and corrupt.

Gentlemen acknowledge that the judges of the supreme court are out of their reach (thank heaven that they happen to think so or they too would accompany their brethren) but say they, the judges of the inferior courts are creatures of our own, and we can do with them as we please. Let me admit sir, for argument sake, the positive meaning of the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, that these words, "The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour;" are equivocal. What reasons gentlemen can have to believe, upon what possible grounds they can presume that the makers of this constitution did not intend to place the judges of the inferior courts upon the same independent footing of those of the superior courts; do they not belong to the same great department of your government; intended to be kept separate and distinct from the other two great departments? Is not their independence equally important to the faithful administration of justice? Certainly, sir, and if possible more so, for it is to them the people, in most instances, must first apply for justice, and a vast proportion of the most important business that passes through their hands, is never carried into the supreme court.

As to the outcry that has been raised about sixteen hundred, or sixteen thousand, or sixteen millions, if gentlemen please; calculating on the abuse of power by the constituted authorities in the use of it, the honorable gentleman from Connecticut has so fully and unanswerably replied to it that I shall make no observations on the subject.

The gentleman from Georgia on my right has told us that the constitution cannot be altered in any other way than by two thirds of congress agreeing to it, and then very emphatically asked, will two thirds now agree? I hope not, sir. Because a sufficient number of us cannot agree upon altering constitutionally, will gentlemen force their way through it by violence, in order to get at these judges? These same honorable gentleman has been pleased to compare this system and these judges to a cotton machine: when done, if it should not work to suit the maker, he tears it all to pieces and makes a new one. Are we at liberty, to infer from this, sir, that the present judges cannot be made to work to suit the present rulers, and that this system is to be demolished, to displace them in order to make a new one & seat upon your benches of justice creatures more pliable? I hope not, sir, I am sure such cannot be the views of any honorable gentleman.

It has been day after day, echoed, and re-echoed from one side of this chamber to the other, that this law was one of the last expiring acts of the former administration, that the legislature had no right to pass it because they knew it would be repealed. What, sir, are we told that a majority of the last of congress had no right to pass a constitutional law? This is novel doctrine indeed; and were they to omit doing good because they had reason to believe their successors would do evil? I acknowledge sir, that the establishment of this judiciary system was one of the last acts of the former administration, and it was the very best act; the destruction of it is likely to be one of the first acts of the present administration, and I pray God that it may be the worst, but from such a begining the end is indeed incalculable.

Sir, these judges may, by the strong arm of legislative power, be driven from their seats; not their own unimpeachable integrity, their virtue, and their learning, or even the sacred barriers of the constitution itself may be sufficient to avert their fate, but remember, tho' advanced in years, many of them will live to see what the gentleman from Maryland has called the efflux of passion and reflux of reason—they will live to see the people of this country, review with horror the present attempt, and if till then they should happily preserve their peace and liberties, wonder how it has happened.

I will now, sir, in conclusion, notice in a style that it deserves, the language of the gentleman from Virginia, in the discussion of this question, applied to the state of Delaware; language unworthy of this floor. He tortured an expression of my honorable friend from New-York, to furnish himself with an opportunity of travelling far out of the subject, in order to insult the honor of the state I belong to: after speaking of the inability of states, he observed that "he should feel the same interest for any state large or small, whether it were the little state of Delaware herself or the still more insignificant republic of St. Marino."—The speech is not yet in print, but if I am wrong the gentleman will correct me. Mr. Mason explained; he did not mean by what he said, any thing derogatory to the state of Delaware: on the contrary he entertained a high respect for the state. Mr. White: I hope, Mr. President, I may be further indulged. I did not at the moment distinctly hear what the gentleman said; but now must insist on knowing explicitly from him, not only what he meant, but whether he believes the word "insignificant," as used by him could in any way apply to the state of Delaware. Mr. Mason was about to explain further, when the Vice-President rose from his seat and observed, that he was not in the senate when the gentleman from Virginia spoke, but if he had used any such words, as were charged to him, they were improper, and ought not to have been permitted. That no reflections on any state or gentleman should be suffered in the senate; and that he hoped the gentleman from Delaware would take no further notice of it.—Mr. White—As the gentleman is now pleased to deny his intention, in obedience to the chair, I shall spare myself the trouble and his feelings the pain of a retort that very readily presents itself.

(Debate to be continued.)

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, January 25.

Mr. Bayard called up the following resolution, which he had some days previously laid upon the table, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury, be required to lay before this house, an account, in detail, of the expences incurred in the collection of the internal revenues of the U. States; distinguishing, where the same may be practicable, the expences attending the collection in each branch of the said revenue, and also, an estimate of reduction of said expences which may conveniently be made." The resolution having been read he observed:

As it is extremely possible, Mr. Speaker, that it is designed that this resolution shall share the same fate with that which the resolution of the gentleman from N. York experienced this morning, I shall be allowed at least by publicly stating, to justify to the world, the motives which induced me to bring it forward. [Mr. B. alluded to a resolution offered by Mr. T. Morris, the object of which was, to direct the secretary of the treasury to state to the house, the amount of stamp duties collected in each state, distinguishing what part was paid by the commercial cities. When the resolution was taken up there was a call for the question. Nothing was said against the propriety of it. It being merely a call for information, and considered so much a matter of course, to agree to such resolutions when no opposition was made to them, it was not supposed necessary to say any thing on the propriety and reasonableness of the resolution. Yet to the astonishment of its friends when the question was put, there were for it 84, against it 54.]

Gentlemen are infinitely deceived, said Mr. B, if they think our object is, by any particular mode of proceeding, to gain an unfair advantage of public opinion. If such a suspicion be entertained, our conduct has been viewed with a jaundiced eye. It is a motive which never has, and I hope, never will direct our measures. If popularity is to be gained only by a prostitution of principle to ignorant and unthinking prejudice, we are content to forego it. I am far from being indifferent to public opinion; the approbation of our fellow-citizens is the only reward we can expect for our services; but it is a reward no honest man will seek, if it is to be acquired only by artifice and deception.

I have avowed and avowed sincerely, that I am disposed to go hand and hand with gentlemen in the reduction of public burthens. When it was necessary, I assisted in imposing them—now that circumstances permit, I more chearfully co-operate in taking them off. My true object is, to make the most of our situation, not to be deluded by empty theories, or speculative systems, but by an enlarged view of the various interests of the country, to discover by the reduction of what taxes the society would be the most substantially benefited.

The reduction of the military establishment creates considerable savings, other retrenchments are contemplated in the navy and civil administration. These savings enable us to dispense with certain taxes, but is it not wise to examine diligently the operation of the several taxes which exist, and after being informed by the various views which belong to the subject, to exonerate the community from those which with the least benefit are the most burthensome?

One great objection to the internal taxes is the expence of collection. I wish to know the particulars of this expence, in order to see whether it may not be curtailed. I wish also to be informed of the expences attending each branch of the revenue, for the purpose of judging whether it may not be expedient to retain some branches, while it may be wise to part with others. These are my objects; do they not entitle us, to the information asked?

We know, in one instance, that the expence in collecting the stamp duty is less than 5 per cent. This appears by the report of the secretaary of the treasury: but we are not informed of the particular expences belonging to the other branches of the revenue.

Do gentlemen mean to lock up the doors of the executive offices, and deny the information those offices were designed to supply to this house? Are they afraid of the light which may be thrown on this subject? Are they afraid that it will be discovered that it is not the general good which they are pursuing, but local and partial advantages?

Can information injure us? If the project contemplated is a correct one, will it not be promoted rather than obstructed by the information called for?

For my own part, said Mr. B. I want this information, in order to discover the course which it is my duty to pursue. I do not feel myself committed as to any particular plan.

If it should really be found, that it is better to tax articles of necessary consumption than those of mere luxury, that a tax on carriages is more oppressive than a tax on salt or brown sugar, I should certainly yield to the conviction, however unexpectedly it might affair me.

Sir, said Mr. B. I must rely that the resolution will be agreed to; there is not a precedent in our annals, of opposition to such a resolution; if, however, one is now to be introduced, I think it proper, that the names of those gentlemen should hereafter appear by whom it was resisted, and by whom it was established. He therefore hoped the question would be taken by ayes and nays.

The Clerk, at the request of Mr. Randolph, read an extract from the report of the secretary of the treasury, as follows:

"It will appear by the same statement, [M.] that while the expences of collection on merchandize and tonnage, which are defrayed out of the revenue, do not exceed 4 per cent. those on permanent internal duties, amount to almost 20 per cent. This, however, is an inconvenience which, on account of the great number of the individuals on whom the duties are raised and of their dispersed situation throughout the whole extent of the United States, must more or less attach to the system of internal taxation, so long as the wants of government shall not require any considerable extension, and the total amount of revenue shall remain inconsiderable."

Mr. T. Morris. If the hon. gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) thinks that the extract of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the reading of which he has called for, furnishes the information demanded by my honorable friend from Delaware he is mistaken. The Secretary's report gives you a general estimate of the expence of collecting the aggregate of the internal taxes, but does not specify the charge falling on each separate tax. From the statement exhibited by the Secretary it appears that it costs 20 per cent to collect the whole of the internal taxes, but if the detailed statement asked for by the gentleman from Delaware is furnished, it will appear that the collection of some

of thoſe taxes does not coſt more than five or ſix per cent. To ſhew how unfair it is to connect together the expence attending the collection of all the internal taxes, I need only refer gentlemen to an authority which I believe they will not diſpute. If my memory, ſir, is not very incorrect, it will appear by a publication of the preſent Secretary of the Treaſury, written in the year 1796, that the tax on country diſtilleries coſt in its collection near 30 per cent, that on city diſtilleries about 19. Theſe, ſir, and other reaſons may evince the propriety of repealing the tax on country diſtilleries, but becauſe this tax is expenſive in its collection, becauſe it may be liable to objections, does it follow that other taxes, ſuch as the tax on carriages, on refined ſugars &c. which fall on the rich, and which are not expenſive in the collection, does it follow I ſay, that becauſe it may be proper to repeal the firſt, that theſe are to fall too. It is ſir, in order to be enabled to make proper diſcrimination, to be enabled to know which of theſe taxes ought to be repealed and which retained, that the gentlemen from Delaware has moved his reſolution. And here, ſir, let me be permitted to expreſs a hope, that the reſolution now before you may not meet with the ſilent negative which was the fate of one intended alſo to procure information, and which I had the honor of laying on your table. I did and do ſtill believe ſir, that the majority of this houſe could not have been actuated by proper motives in refuſing that information. (Here Mr. Randolph) called Mr. Morris to order, ſaying that he had no right to impeach the motives of members. Mr. Morris obſerved that for his part he was at a loſs to know what was conſidered diſorderly in that houſe, but that he would ſubmit to the correction of the chair. The ſpeaker determined him to be in order, and Mr. Morris proceeded. With regard, ſir, to the courſe of proceeding which gentleman have lately adopted, perſevering in an inflexible ſilence, rejecting every propoſition made by a member in the minority without deigning to ſhew its fallacy, refuſing public documents for our information and that of our fellow citizens, without ſhewing or even pretending to ſhew that they are unneceſſary, I can only ſay that it militates againſt all my ideas of propriety. I have always hitherto ſuppoſed, that every repreſentative on this floor had a right to be heard; that he had a right to call on the majority for their reaſons both when they ſupported and oppoſed public meaſures. Gentlemen may if they pleaſe meet in what they have denominated caucuſſes when power was in other hands, they may then confer together about the meaſures in which they may think proper to unite, but ſir, if their debates are to take place there, and there alone, if we are not to be furniſhed here by them with the reaſons which induce them to adopt public meaſures, they ought at leaſt to open their doors to the minority in order that, if they cannot here their arguments in the proper place, they may not loſe them altogether. I truſt, ſir, that gentlemen themſelves will ſee the impropriety of perſevering in this line of conduct, and that they will conſent to pay, if not to gentlemen in the minority, at leaſt to their propoſitions, the attention and reſpect which they may deſerve.

Mr. Griſwold ſaid that he preſumed the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) had requeſted that the extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury might be read, and which the houſe had juſt heard for the purpoſe of proving that the reſolution under conſideration ought to paſs. Indeed that report and the ſtatement to which it referred, evinced in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, that the information required by the reſolution was abſolutely neceſſary for the purpoſe of enabling the houſe to decide underſtandingly on the propoſition which it was expected would ſoon be brought forward for aboliſhing the internal taxes. The ſecretary in his report had declared that the expence of collecting the internal taxes amounted nerely to 20 per cent on the amount collected. It appeared however from the ſtatements to which the ſecretary had alluded that the tax on ſtills, the carriage tax, and tax on licences, on ſales at auction, and the tax on refined ſugar, had been included in one claſs and the expence of collecting all thoſe taxes, without diſtinguiſhing the charges on each branch, had been ſtated to be nearly 20 per cent. whilſt the expence of collecting the ſtamp duty, another branch of the internal taxes, was ſhort of 5 per cent. varying only a fraction from the charges on the revenue from impoſt and tonnage. Theſe ſtatements might be ſatisfactory as far as they went, but it was obvious that in examining the branches of a revenue with a view to the expence of collection, it became neceſſary to aſcertain the preciſe charge which had fallen on each branch and to obtain this neceſſary information, and which the report and ſtatements had left defective, the reſolution had been principally brought forward. And what had rendered this information peculiarly neceſſary at this time was the ground which had been taken in oppoſition to the internal taxes.

The only argument which he had heard againſt thoſe taxes, and which did not equally apply to the impoſt, was drawn from the great expence which had ariſen in the collection.—To enable the houſe, therefore, to decide whether the fact exiſted on which that argument had been founded, it became neceſſary to enquire in the manner propoſed by the reſolution, whether the extraordinary expence with which thoſe taxes had been charged might not be diminiſhed, and whether the expence really exiſted in relation to each deſcription of them.

Mr. G. ſaid, that he preſumed no gentleman was prepared to ſay, that the general expence of collection might not be diminiſhed, and ſo far was he from believing that every branch of the internal taxes was ſubjected to the charge of 19 or 20 per cent, he was perfectly confident that if gentlemen would agree to the reſolution, the detailed ſtatements, which the ſecretary would furniſh in obedience to it, would prove that the expence of collecting certain branches of thoſe taxes, would fall much ſhort of the ſum at which the ſame has been eſtimated.

The conſent of the houſe, ſaid Mr. G. to every call for information, had formerly been ſo much a matter of courſe, that he ſhould not have troubled the houſe with any remarks upon ſo plain a queſtion as the preſent, had not the experience of this day proved, that gentlemen were not always to be indulged by the houſe with the information which they required; and the profound ſilence which had at this time been obſerved by thoſe gentlemen who could either admit or reject the reſolution, appeared to indicate a determination on their part to refuſe the important and neceſſary information required by the reſolution. He did preſume, however, that upon this occaſion the houſe would conſent to the reſolution, and more particularly, as the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, which had been read at the requeſt of the the gentleman from Virginia, proved ſo clearly the neceſſity of paſſing it.

(To be continued.)

W. & D. BURR,

Reſpectfully inform the Public, that they have juſt opened a

Wholeſale & Retail Hat Store,

IN the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. J. and J. Fackler, two doors below the Poſt-Office, and now offer for ſale a complete

Aſſortment of Hats,

CONSISTING OF

Men's ſuperfine blk. and drab Beavers.	Do. and boys Wool.
Do. fine and coarſe Caſtors.	Ladies' fancy Beavers.
Do. blk. Rorums.	Children's Fancy Hats, coarſe and fine.
Do. drab Green Under.	Servants' Glazed Hats.
Do. fine and coarſe Cordees.	

ALSO—A GREAT VARIETY OF

Hatters Trimmings,	Blk. Paper for Tips
Bruſhes,	Black, red and drab Morocco.
Cards,	Oil Covers,
Galloons,	Looping,
Linings,	Blocking Twine,
Bands and Buckles,	And a few pieces
Bowſtrings,	Iriſh Linen,
Bobbin,	
Velvets,	

Which will be ſold cheap, for Caſh or Produce.

Richmond, February 16, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette,

—RICHMOND—

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1802.

John M. Forbes, of New-York, is, we underſtand, appointed conſul of the United States at Hamburg—vice Joſeph Pitcairn, removed.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed John Beckley, librarian of the two houſes of Congreſs.

John Haſket, eſq. is appointed by the Britiſh government, captain-general and governor in chief of the Bahama Iſlands in America.

The following memorial, againſt the repeal of the Judiciary law, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, was preſented in the Senate of the United States on the 2d inſt. by Mr. Roſs. It is ſigned by ſome of the firſt lawyers in the Union, and who are of different political ſentiments.

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States.

The ſubſcribers, counſellors practiſing in the courts of Pennſylvania, and in the circuit courts of the United States for the eaſtern diſtrict of Pennſylvania, reſpectfully repreſent,

That they do not conceive it conſiſtent with their profeſſional duty to remain ſilent obſervers of a bill, now depending before the Senate of the United States, entitled "A bill to repeal certain acts reſpecting the organization of the courts of the United States, and for other purpoſes."

That they do not, however, undertake to expreſs an opinion to the legiſlature of the Union, on queſtions of a conſtitutional or political nature; but confine their repreſentation to facts, upon the nature and extent of which, they hope that they may be deemed competent to give information.

That under the former law, the greateſt inconveniences were experienced by the courts, by the bar and by the ſuitors. The judges were conſtantly engaged in traverſing the ſeveral ſtates, with little opportunity of reflection or repoſe.

The ſame judges who ſaw the origin of the ſuit, or who gave the interlocutary orders in its progreſs, ſeldom pronounced the final deciſion. Judges preſided in ſtates, the laws, uſages and practice of which, were eſſentially different from the laws, uſages and practice of the ſtates in which they were reſpectively educated, and without adverting to the caſualties of indiſpoſition of weather, the inevitable conſequences of the late ſyſtem, were embarraſſment, uncertainty and delay.

That although the members of the bar of Philadelphia may be ſuppoſed to differ in their political ſentiments, they unanimouſly concur, in teſtifying the ſenſe they entertain of the great abilities, learning and integrity of the gentlemen, who at preſent fill the offices of judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. The ſcene of buſineſs has already been extenſive beyond all anticipation, and the encreaſing confidence of the public, as well as of the profeſſion, promiſes to render the court an honor and a benefit to the nation. Cauſes of the greateſt intereſt have been heard with exemplary patience and candour; have been decided with caution and firmneſs; and the foreigner, as well as the citizen, has received an ample aſſurance of the prompt and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice.

In the ſtate courts, indeed, altho' filled by gentlemen, in whoſe talents, learning and integrity, equal confidence is deſervedly placed, and whoſe patience, candour, caution and firmneſs are equally diſplayed, ſo many ſuits are depending that a ſpeedy termination of cauſes is no longer in that quarter to be expected.

That under theſe impreſſions, as public and profeſſional characters, the ſubſcribers reſpectfully ſubmit their unanimous opinion, deliberately and anxiouſly formed, that the circuit court, on the principles of its preſent organization, is an important medium, for the adminiſtration of juſtice, and that the abolition of the court, will probably be attended with great public inconvenience.

Moſes Levy, Samſon Levy, Wm. Meredith, John R. Smith, C. W. Hare, Bird Wilſon, James Gibſon, W. Sergeant, J. Sergeant, H. Binney, C. Read, Joſeph Reed, Thos. B. Ankinſey, J. H. Brinton, Peter S. Du Ponceau, Jared Ingerſol, Edward Tilghman, William Lewis, W. Rawle, Charles Heatly, A. J. Dallas, Jos. B. M'Kean, Charles Swift, Benjamin R. Morgan, John Hallowell, Joſeph Hopkinſon, William H. Tod, J. W. Condy, Mins Fiſher, J. B. Wallace, Chas. Chaundes, Wal. Franklin.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1802.

MESSAGE

From the Preſident of the U. States.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I lay before you the accounts of our Indian trading houſes, as rendered up to the 1ſt day of January, 1801, with a report of the ſecretary of war thereon, explaining the effects and the ſituation of that commerce, and the reaſons in favor of its further extenſion. But it is believed that the act authoriſing this trade expired ſo long ago as the 3d of March, 1799; its revival therefore, as well as its extenſion, is ſubmitted to the conſideration of the legiſlature.

The act regulating trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes will alſo expire on the 31 day of March next. While on the ſubject of its continuance, it will be worthy the conſideration of the legiſlature, whether the proviſions of the law inflicting on Indians in certain caſes, the puniſhment of death by hanging, might not permit its commutation into death by military execution; the form of the puniſhment in the former way, being peculiarly repugnant to their ideas, and increaſing the obſtacles to the ſurrender of the criminal.

Theſe people are becoming very ſenſible of the baneful effects produced on their morals, their health and exiſtence by the abuſe of ardent ſpirits; and ſome of them earneſtly deſire a prohibition of that article from being carried among them. The legiſlature will conſider whether the effectuating that deſire would not be in the ſpirit of benevolence and liberality which they have hitherto practiſed towards theſe our neighbours, and which has had ſo happy an effect towards conciliating their friendſhip. It has been found too, in experience, that the ſame abuſe give, frequent riſe to incidents tending much to commit our peace with the Indians.

It is now become neceſſary to run and mark the boundaries between them and us, in various parts. The law laſt mentioned has authoriſed this to be done; but no exiſting appropriation meets the expence.

Certain papers explanatory of the grounds of this communication are herewith incloſed.

TH. JEFFERSON.

January 27, 1802.

Sales at Vendue,

BY PROSSER & MONCURE.

On Monday the 3d day of May next, (the day preceding the Richmond Races, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the premiſes, viz.

ONE SQUARE, of four half Acre Lots, on one of which are erected, the moſt convenient and deſirable BUILDINGS in this city—the preſent reſidence of the ſubſcriber.

Five other Lots between the Baſon and the River, ſeverally improved, viz: A two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with ſtables, garden, and offices complete.

Another comfortable Dwelling House; Stables, Garden and Offices as above.

Another ſmaller detached dwelling Houſe, with garden only.

A Store-Houſe, now under rent for 150 dollars per annum; and the fifth, containing only a ſmall ſtable for three horſes, and carriage houſe.

With the view of affording a better eſtimate of this very valuable property, farther information may be gained upon application to the Auctioneers.

The terms of ſale will be, one fifth paid down, or on a credit of 60 days; the balance in four equal ſemi annual inſtalments, ſatisfactorily ſecured—on intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

Poſſeſſion, and a clear legal title, will be given, to the entire accommodation of the parties concerned.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, Feb. 12, 1802. eotds.

For Freight or Charter,

The faſt ſailing new brig

TYGER,

now laying at Norfolk, burthen about 190 tons—will take about 200 Hhds. Tobacco, or 200 Barrels Flour; is in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

WILL. TEMPLE.

Richmond, 15th Feb. 1802.

New Millenery.

M. PHEPOE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that ſhe has received by the laſt arrivals from London and New-York, an elegant Aſſortment of MILLENERY, of the neweſt and moſt approved faſhions, conſiſting of Circaſſian Turbans, Jockey Caps, Helmet Do. Dutcheſs of York's Whim, Buffoons, Ceſtus's, Feathers, Flowers, Wreaths, &c. &c. which are now open for their inſpection, at the houſe occupied as a ſtore by Mr. Wm. McClatchy, upper end of the main ſtreet, near Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1802. tf.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my houſe in Cheſterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Peterſburg, ten from the court houſe, and will cover mares by the ſeaſon at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which muſt be paid before they are taken away.—It is needleſs to ſwell the advertiſement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been ſo often aſcertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horſe as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the firſt croſſes; that is, Herod and Eclipſe. Dare Devil's get ſpeaks for themſelves, as they are the beſt racers on the continent, which was made manifeſt by their run laſt fall. They won at Richmond, Peterſburg, New-Brunſwick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, beſides at many other places. No reſponſibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

By virtue of a deed of truſt made to us by Mr. William Maſſie of Goochland county, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the payment of a ſum of money to Thomas Mitchell of Louiſa county, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 27th inſtant, the

Tract of Land,

on which the ſaid William Maſſie now lives,

CONTAINING by ſurvey 268 and one fourth acres. Alſo

5 Negro Slaves,

or ſo much of the aforeſaid property as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſum of £. 54 : 4s : 10d. with intereſt and charges.

John Quarles.
John Napier.
Moſes Norris.

February 11, 1802. ep5t

Eighty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

On the night of the 19th of January, a blood

Bay Gelding,

RISING eight years old, about 15 hands high, nicked, and branded on the left buttock O, which ſhews very plain; a little white on the right hind foot juſt above the hoof, about half way round, which may not be obſerved unleſs examined, paces, trots and gallops. He may be diſfigured to prevent diſcovery, by altering the brand, cutting off his ears, or otherwiſe. He was ſtolen by a man whoſe real name, I am informed is, Obadiah Williams, though he has paſſed by ſeveral other names; he is ſix feet (or upwards) high, with large grey eyes, fair complexion, and ſhort light hair, has a ſcar on the right ſide of his noſe, and a ſmall bit of the noſtril is torn or cut out. I will give 50 dollars on conviction of the thief; 30 dollars on the delivery of the horſe, or 20 dollars for ſuch information as may enable me to get him again.

Laurence Battaile.

Caroline County, Feb. 8, 1802. 7w

United States Fourth Circuit,

Eaſtern Diſtrict of Virginia.

December term, 1801.

Mary Douglaſs, plaintiff,
Againſt
Thomas Blane & James Patton, jun. defts. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *it is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the capitol, in the ſaid city.

A Copy Teſte,
Wm. MARSHALL, Clerk.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnerſhip in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Peterſburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was diſſolved, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Peterſburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, thoſe at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Peterſburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

The Subſcriber, having taken the

Raleigh Tavern,

IN the City of Williamſburg, under his own management; and having laid in a large ſupply of the beſt wines and other LIQUORS, is encouraged to ſuppoſe, from his former ſucceſs in this line of buſineſs, that he ſhall be able to give complete ſatisfaction to Travellers and others, who ſhall reſort to his houſe for entertainment. He alſo with pleaſure informs the public, that owing to the fall which has taken place in the price of moſt of the productions of the country, he is enabled to reduce the Stage Rates to what they formerly were. Baggage carried as uſual, at the riſque of the owner.

Philip Moody.

Williamſburg, Dec. 24, 1801.

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

KNOWSLEY,

The moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit Mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horſe called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]
"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me, and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 4 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he one a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleſſima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for delivering, or ſecuring in any jail ſo that I get him my Negro Man Slave named

ANTHONY.

He is about thirty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, a ſwan's down waiſtcoat, and a pair of purple Ruſſia drill overalls. He has an old ſcar acroſs his noſe, and has loſt the end of one of his little fingers by a whitlow, which occaſions the nail to grow crooked over it. I ſuſpect that he will go towards Richmond or Frederickſburg, and will probably endeavor to make his eſcape by water. All perſons are cautioned againſt employing, harbouring or carrying him out of the ſtate, as the law will be rigidly enforced againſt any perſon who may do either.

HARDIN BURNLEY.

Hanover, January 27, 1802. 1m.

NOTICE.

ANY perſon travelling to the Weſtern Country, who would prefer having money at Pittſburg, to carrying it from hence, can be accommodated with a draft for any ſum not exceeding twelve hundred dollars.—Enquire at the Poſt-Office.

Richmond, January 29, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glaſgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Peterſburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

Are alſo now opening their Supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz.

Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow ditto,
Lucern & Timothy ſeed,
Burnet & Ryegraſs ditto,
Bluegraſs, Burden graſs, & Saintfoine,
Furz or Whin ſeed,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Muſtard, Canary, and Spinage,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,
Early ſalmon, ſhort-top and white Turnip Radiſh ſeed,
Early Frame, Hotſpur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spaniſh Morotto, & Prolific Peas,
Large Windſor, long pod and Maſſagan Beans,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Cekry.
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Batterſea Cabbage ſeed,
With an aſſortment of Flower Seeds;
Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Red Dutch to pickle,
Bruſſels Sprouts and Borecole,
Early and late Cauliflower,
Green, purple and white Brocolie,
Salſafic & Narſturtium,
White and green Coſs Lettuce,
Indive Ice Lettuce,
Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Corn Sallad,
Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Madeira, Silver ſkin, Red and Welſh Onion,
Red & Orange Cariot,
Large Parſnip,
White and Green Aſparagus,
Garden Creſs, and Peppergraſs,
Glaſs Flower Bottles; ſome Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

The SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has taken

The TAVERN,

FORMERLY occupied by Col. Parke Goodall, in the City of Richmond; and he flatters himſelf from his knowledge of the buſineſs and his ſtrict attention, to render general ſatisfaction. His houſe ſhall always be ſupplied with the beſt materials for that purpoſe, having a plenty of good ſervants, and an excellent hoſtler: his Stables will be ſupplied with plenty of Forage and Litter.

He wiſhes to take a few

BOARDERS,

at the cuſtomary price; and has alſo made preparations for the accommodation of

FIFTEEN or TWENTY
Members of the Aſſembly,

who ſhall be ſtrictly attended to, by

Peter Wilkinſon.

Richmond, Dec. 1ſt, 1801.

FOR SALE,

102313 *Acres of Land,*

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each ſide of Louiſa Fork, Ruſſel County, ſurveyed in February, 1795, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for ſale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchaſers will be parcelled out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth caſh, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 4 months. The titles, in every reſpect, are indiſputable. For other information and particulars enquire of *Lewis Paſcault* or *Henry Meſſounier*, in Baltimore, or of *Joſeph Gallego*, in Richmond.

December 25th, 1801. (ep tfsM

William Temple,

Has Imported by the lateſt arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will diſpoſe of low, by the PIECE OR PACKAGE.

He has alſo juſt received the following Articles, for ſale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogſheads,
8 Qr. Caſks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.
3 Pipes Madeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
TOBACCO,

AT the ſecond houſe below Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

FOR SALE,
THE ENGLISH HORSE,

HAMILTON,

[Late the Bay Colt.]

EIGHT years old laſt May. He is in good order, and may be ſeen at my Stable, at Mont Comfort, one mile from the Capitol. For terms apply at my office, in this city.

Thomas Wilſon.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1801.

PEDIGREE.

January 31ſt, 1797.

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY that THE "BAY COLT was got by High Flyer, "dam by Eclipſe, from Young Cade, "which was the dam of Vauxhall."

(Signed) "GROSVENOR."

"N. B. The Cade mare, the dam of "Vauxhall, was alſo the dam of Dulci-"nea, Mambrino, and Sancho, all firſt "runners."

Peach & Apple

BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1801.

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe;
Cotton Cards, by the Box, aſſorted;
Philadelphia Porter, by the Barrel, of 3 doz. bottles.
Candles, by the box;
2d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the barrel;
20 Tons Swediſh Iron, aſſorted.
Excellent Madder, by the Caſk;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

THE NEW-MARKET

SPRING RACES

Will commence on Wedneſday the 21ſt of April, and continue four days.

FIRST day, a Sweepſtakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This ſubſcription will be kept open until the firſt day of April, and no longer. Entries to be made by letter or perſonal application to the ſubſcriber. Should more than ſix ſtart, the entrance money of the ſecond beſt will be returned.

Second day, a purſe of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore eſtabliſhed.

Third day, a purſe of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepſtakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This ſubſcription will be cloſed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags ſtart, the entrance money of the ſecond beſt will be returned.

Good ſtables and litter furniſhed to race horſes GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Courſe.

January 26, 1802.

THE Subſcriber having taken the above Courſe for two years, has furniſhed himſelf with good beds, as well as ſtables, together with oſtlers and ſervants of a proper deſcription; alſo, liquors of a ſuperior quality. He flatters himſelf from his experience, and a deſire to pleaſe, in the above buſineſs, to give general and complete ſatisfaction.

Dinners, either private or public, to be had on the ſhorteſt notice. *S. G.*

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
DAVID ROSS, Plaintiff,
And
JOHN OLD, Defendant.

THIS cauſe came on the twenty-ſixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, to be heard on the bill, anſwer, exhibits and examinations of witneſſes, and was argued by counſel; on conſideration whereof the court doth adjudge and decree: unleſs the defendant do on or before the twenty-ſixth day of November next, pay unto the plaintiff, two hundred and ſixty ſeven pounds, thirteen ſhillings and ten pence, of current money of Virginia, with intereſt thereupon to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the twenty third day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, until payment and the coſt expended by the plaintiff, in the proſecution of this ſuit, that the ſaid defendant and his heirs, and all perſons claiming under him, be from thenceforth barred and foreclоſed of all equity and right, to redeem the ſeveral tracts or parcels of land mentioned in the indenture of mortgage, among the exhibits made the twenty third day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, between John Old of the one part, and David Roſs of the other part: and in caſe of default in the payment of the ſaid principal money, intereſts and coſts, at the time aforeſaid, that David S. Garland, John Wyatt, George Dillard and John Chriſtian, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice, in one or more of the Richmond newſpapers, do expoſe to public ſale, by auction, for ready money, the lands in the ſaid indenture mentioned and out of the proceeds of ſuch ſale, pay unto the plaintiff, the ſaid principal money, intereſts and coſts, and the ſurplus, if any after deducting the expences attending the ſale, pay unto the defendant, and make report thereof to the court.

A Copy—Teſte
PETER TINSLEY.

	Dols.	Cts.
Plaintiffs coſts clerk and ſheriffs fees,	16	97
Lawyers fee and tax,	17	66
	34	63

IN obedience to the foregoing decree, we will ſell, at public ſale, at Amherſt court houſe, for ready money, on the 15th day of March next, (it being court day) the Lands in the ſaid decree referred unto, which we find by the Mortgage to be 120 acres more or leſs, in the great bent of James River, Amherſt county, purchaſed by the ſaid John Old, from George Hilton; alſo another piece or parcel of Land, containing five acres, commonly called the Mine-Bank, purchaſed from ſaid George Hilton. This Land was intended, as we are informed by the ſaid John Old, for erecting a furnace for making iron, for which purpoſe it is tho't to be well adapted. The ſaid mortgage alſo conveys all the entries made by ſaid Old, joining the ſaid land, which will be ſold at the ſame time and place.

David S. Garland.
George Dillard.
John Chriſtian.

January 30, 1802. tdſ

I SHALL attend at the office of Pickett, Pollard and Johnſton, from the 8th inſt. till the 13th, and from the 21ſt till the 26th. Thoſe gentlemen who have honored me with the care of their Kentucky lands, will be pleaſed to depoſit at the beforementioned office, the amount of the taxes for the enſuing year, as it will not be in my power to advance the money.

GEORGE CLARK,
of Kentucky.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1802.

STOLEN

Out of room No. 6, at the Eagle-Tavern,

A TRUNK,

THE property of William Newſum, containing ſundry articles of clothing and ſome letters and papers, among them was a BOND of James Welch to General Mathews and John Lowry, for one hundred and twenty odd pounds. Some of the cloathes have been recovered, but the bond has not. All perſons are cautioned againſt receiving or paſſing the bond, and a handſome reward will be paid to any perſon who ſhall deliver the ſame at the Eagle-Tavern.

Richmond, Feb. 3d, 1802. (3w

NOTICE.

I SHALL leave this place for a few weeks. My buſineſs will be attended to by Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, until I return.

Joſiah Dickſon.

Richmond, January 22d, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pleaſants, Book-Binder and Stationer.